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MAYOR GAYNOR OF NEW YORK SHOT.

Was just embarking for Europe. Shot fired on steamer. Doubtful whether he will live.

New York, August 9th.—Mayor William J. Gaynor of New York, was shot and probably fatally wounded on board the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse as he was sailing for Europe. His assailant, who was not identified, was arrested. The mayor was standing forward on the upper deck talking with Commissioner Thompson, Corporation Counsel Walton and his secretary, Mr. Anderson, when he was attacked. The vessel was preparing to leave its dock at Hoboken for the trans-Atlantic voyage.

New York, Aug. 9.—Mayor Gaynor was taken to St. Mary's hospital, and it was reported he was dead. Another report is that Mayor Gaynor's wound is probably fatal. The bullet entered the head just behind the left ear and apparently ploughed its way straight in. The mayor

was bareheaded at the time and was standing on the fore part of the cabin bidding good-bye to friends. The assailant was apparently a foreigner and appears to be demented. According to another report, the shot fired struck Mayor Gaynor in the mouth. He was walking on the promenade deck of the steamer when the shot was fired. Detectives were immediately rushed in numbers from Manhattan headquarters to the scene of the tragedy at Hoboken steamship pier. Mayor Gaynor was about to start on a month's vacation abroad. He was to go unaccompanied for a trip of two weeks in Northern Europe. He was looking forward to a well earned rest, for he has been at the desk in the city hall from twelve to fourteen hours a day for many months.

The man who shot Mayor Gaynor gave his name as Jules James Gallagher, 440 Third Avenue, New York City. When asked why he had shot the mayor, Gallagher said: "He deprived me of my bread and butter." Gallagher was taken to the adjacent police station and arraigned. It is ascertained that Gallagher was employed as a watchman in the department of docks up to June last.

It has just been learned that Street Cleaning Commissioner Wm. Edwards was also wounded but not seriously, by one of the bullets intended for Mayor Gaynor.

Gallagher made the following signed confession to Robert W. Bell, acting chief of police of Hoboken:

"I came over to Hoboken at 9:20 this morning. I went to the pier

and on board the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. I met a clergyman on board and asked him to point out Mayor Gaynor to me. He did so and shortly after I fired a shot at the mayor. I don't know if I fired more than one shot. Knowing that Mayor Gaynor was going to Europe this morning to enjoy himself after depriving me of my bread and butter, not porthouse, I was irritated to the point of committing the act. The revolver you have shown me is the revolver that I did the shooting at the mayor with. I do not know how many shots were in the revolver when I used it. I have had this revolver a long time in my possession. I carried it when I was in the employ of the city."

Gallagher seemed remarkably cool while making this statement to which he affixed his signature.

New York, 11:30 a.m.—At this time the mayor's condition is not so favorable. The doctors are having trouble in controlling the hemorrhage. Blood from the wounds finds its way into the throat and chokes the sufferer from time to time. The bullet has been located about an inch below the right ear. Doctors Stewart and Brewer of New York, have arrived at the Hoboken Hospital. They say that they cannot tell what the outcome will be but hope for the mayor's recovery.

New York, 11:57.—The doctors report that they do not believe Mayor Gaynor's wound to be serious. Their examination shows that the bullet entered the right side of the neck and did not cut any of the

important blood vessels. The mayor suffered somewhat from the gathering of blood in his throat but this was relieved and he felt considerably better.

Mayor Gaynor was elected at the last city elections in New York. He was practically the only Tammany Nominee returned, the other chief offices going to Republicans and Citizens' League nominees. Since elections he has made a record as a capable administrator. He set about to reform the civic government and so successful had he been and so notable had been his administration that he had gained Republic-wide prominence and his name had been frequently associated with Democratic nomination for the presidency of the United States. Prior to his election as mayor he gained considerable reputation as a judge.

PINCHER CREEK MAYOR SHOT HIMSELF.

Took his life while in a fit of despondency.

Pincher Creek, Aug. 8.—A tragedy occurred here between seven and eight o'clock last night by which Pincher Creek lost its chief magistrate. Mayor J. J. Scott killed himself in a fit of despondency, discharging the contents of a shot gun into his breast. Just before committing the awful deed he telephoned for Constable Res, and while the latter was entering the gate of the Mayor's residence he heard the shot which terminated Scott's earthly career. Deceased was alone in the house at the time of the tragedy. Mrs. Scott being absent visiting friends at Macleod. A gloom has settled upon the community and flags are flying at half mast on the business places. Deceased was 50 years of age and popular with all in the community. Mrs. Scott returned home this morning. He leaves no children.

Pincher Creek, Aug. 8.—Flags are flying at half-mast over the business places in town, and will do so until after the funeral of the late Mayor

Scott, the cause of whose death is attributed to over-indulgence in liquor. The reaction which had set in on the Mayor is supposed by his friends to have resulted in creating a demented condition of mind, or otherwise he would have been the last man in Pincher Creek to take his own life in the manner he did. The nature of his untimely end came like a bolt from the blue to the citizens, and was a terrible blow to his wife, who hurried home as soon as the information reached her in Macleod. Sympathy is extended to her on all sides in her loss.

The late Mayor Scott was born in Richmond, Carlton Co., Ontario, and was 50 years of age at the time of his death. Nine years ago he was married to Miss Wilson, of this town there being no issues from the union. In 1907 he was elected mayor of Pincher Creek by a majority over his opponent of 8, and for the three successive years following was elected by acclamation. Deceased was of a cheerful, sociable

disposition and was held in the highest esteem by all classes of the community. One of the oldest timers here, he had great hopes of the town's advancement through the railway soon to be constructed and was on every occasion possible helping the proposition on as best he could. Besides his wife, he leaves a sister in Calgary, Mrs. J. A. Nolan, as well as a sister in Ottawa, and his brother here, Thos. H. Scott, of the Scott establishment, the largest business concern in town.

On Monday a meeting of the town council took place, the main, if not the only purpose for which was to pass a resolution of condolence and order a wreath for the casket. A proclamation has been issued by C. Kettles, acting mayor, requesting all the business places to close on Wednesday from 9:45 to 11 a.m. for the funeral of the late mayor.

AWFUL TRAIN WRECK NEAR IGNACIO.

Thirteen killed, twelve injured. Smoking car telescoped.

Ignacio, Cal., Aug. 9.—Thirteen persons were killed and at least 12 were injured last night when a passenger train bound from San Francisco to Santa Rosa on the Northwestern Pacific railway was struck by a special locomotive and a caboose south of Ignacio.

Most of those injured were riding in the smoking car. The wreck occurred at a sharp curve, the passenger train was travelling 30 miles an hour and the locomotive and caboose were also going at good speed.

At the office of the dispatcher it was said that one of the conductors had made a mistake in his orders and failed to take a siding. The baggage car was sticking at the crossing, and when the dazed passengers made their way out of the rear coaches unharmed they went to assist the thirty passengers in the smoking car who were caught among broken seats and splintered timbers, and those who were not killed were unable to help themselves.

Ignacio, Cal., (Later).—Disobedience of orders, according to the railroad officials, on the part of the conductor, was responsible for a head-on collision between a passenger and freight train on the Northwest Pacific late last night that took a toll of eleven lives and resulted in the injury of about twenty. The unidentified bodies of three others were reported to be under the wreckage.

The smoking car of the passenger train was telescoped by the engine of the freight. With the exception of E. A. Banks, of Rockford, Ill., who was killed outright, all of the dead and injured, whose names have been obtained, were Californians.

George Walden, conductor of the freight train, who is accused by General Superintendent W. S. Palmer and other officials, of violating telegraph instructions to remain in the Ignacio yards, until the passenger had passed, thus causing the

smash-up is in a state of collapse to-day, and is unable to make a statement.

Frightful havoc was done in the smoker. The headless trunk of a man lay beside the tracks, and from the window of the smoker protruded the lifeless bodies of two others.

The engineer of the passenger train, Robert Reynolds, jumped from the cab. The baggage car sprawled like a husk atop the smoker, partly enveloping it, but through the windows the rescue party could see the shrieking injured and the silent dead, pinned under overturned seats. For hours it was impossible to reach them.

Frank A. Moore, of Petaluma, ran to Ignacio by automobile and working trains were sent out with physicians and nurses from various points, up and down the line, hurried to the scene on special trains and in automobiles. Many of the injured are thought to be in a critical condition.

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FASHIONS AND FANCIES

If you can't be girlish, be as girlish as you can. Summed up in a nutshell, this is the intent of the moment's fashions.

Simply incarnate—simply so carefully studied that it is the very utmost of art, this is the effect aimed at and achieved in the new costumes, which, for want of a better name are styled by the dressmakers "peasant" types.

That word "peasant" as the initiated well know, must be taken with a grain of salt. Nobody dreams of ever looking like a peasant, and if the couturiers, early in the spring, commended the stoop-shouldered, flat-chested, thick waisted feminine figure in Miller's "Angelus" as the exemplification of the desirable summer silhouette, nobody appeared to be much carried away with the idea, and with the exception of a few

and long traveling coats of light-weight fabrics are attractively lined with figured foulard, usually blue and white.

While the white lingerie or tailored waist is for strictly tailored skirts and coats for ordinary wear, the waist to be used with the dressy suit must match the latter in color, and to be perfect should be of the "veiled" order.

Perhaps the most conspicuous feature in the latest waists is the use of Chantilly waists for the main portion of the body and sleeves. This is newer than chiffon or gauze or plain net or any transparency and is becoming popular—perhaps too popular. Be that as it may, the Chantilly waist, partaking of the nature of the jumper in effect, at least, is the fad of the moment.

Some of these waists are made of all-over, some of bandings and running together the edges and others of bandings connected by narrow striped insertions of matching lace or velvet or moire ribbon. This structure is either worn as a "shell" or jumper over dainty waists of various sorts or is permanently posed on a foundation waist of white chiffon, mousseline, maline or fine or coarse net. It is infrequently this posed Chantilly waist is veiled by an outer one of very thin chiffon or marquisette, but in either event it is the Chantilly to which attention is intended to be called.

It is the foulard that is now the popular silk fabric for those useful waists which are a little dressier than some tub waists and less so than the "veiled" styles. Bordered foulards are favored, the borders making very pretty frills or frills, collars or cuffs. Certain waists of this description are very chic in effect, but not all of them are successful so far as appearances go. Plain foulards trimmed with figured, or a reverse arrangement are both favored, and it is noted that some of the smartest have the high boned stock instead of the Dutch or fitted neck. Persian and polka-dotted borders or trimmings are favored over other varieties.

The usual madras and summer chevrons are seen in tailored waists, which depend on cut and simplicity for their smartness rather than on the number of tucks or plaits that might be employed in their construction. They will be worn with smart linen collars.

Thin white waists are heavily incrustated with embroidery motifs. Cluny or Irish lace insertions, ornaments, bandings, etc., and the majority of them are shown with sleeves coming only to or just below the elbow. Many are of the low neck type. Plaited frills are a part of a great majority of dressy tub waists and while they are not novelties they are often uniquely arranged. Crochet buttons, soft, washable, are often seen on some of the prettiest waists in connection with either lace or embroidery or a combination of both.

For mountain, seaside, country or general practical wear there are waists of wool fabrics in a variety of weaves and designs. Persian effects, stripes, pin dots, etc., are noted in popular chafes, flannels and similar fabrics. Most of these waists are rather shirty in make, having yokes, shirt sleeves and buttoned cuffs.

DOMESTIC TIT-BITS

A GOOD way to repair small holes in holland blouses is to get some court plaster, cut a piece a little larger than the hole, warm, and place partly over the hole. It is easy to launder a plaited frill. Simply baste the plaits to position along the hem or lace edge before washing them and then wash them that way. The fringing then be removed and the plaits will be in their original places.

Yardage frilling is made of various washable fabrics and ordinarily the laces used are good. In high class frilling hand embroidery is a favored embellishment. Hemstitching, French dots, Irish, Cluny and Val laces are all employed as a finish.

fatuous followers of fashion, most women have been content with greatly modified adaptations of the "peasant" type. The new figure has been arrived at too laboriously and pain. The new figure has been arrived at too laboriously and pain. The new figure has been arrived at too laboriously and pain.

For example, the seamless shoulder which gives the curve of throat, shoulder and arm the utmost bend, and which is distinctively a peasant type, has sold its own and become a dominant feature of summer dress, while the thick waisted, well belted bodies have been pleasantly modified into more conventional and satisfactory lines. Few figures would stand the straight, limp peasant skirt, gathered around the waist line, but all skirts have been kept narrow and straight, and all skirts are four or more inches from the ground in the simple peasant fashion of those who must do their traveling aloft.

This new cult of simplicity in dress is confined, however, to "la ligne." The line—the silhouette—is as carefully studied by the frockbuilder handling material and scissors as by the sculptor with his marble and chisels. Hundreds of dollars' worth of trimmings are loaded on the new frocks and wraps, but ever is the line kept in mind as the supreme consideration, and so cunningly are the trimmings incorporated with the gown material that they do not distract the eye in individual detail, nor in any manner interfere with the flow and grace of the whole gown.

Hand embroideries of all sorts lend themselves with particular success to the new trimming methods, and many dressmakers, when expense is an item which must be considered by the customer, give back the shaped section of material to be hand embroidered at time, furnishing themselves the exact shades of embroidery most to produce the desired color harmony. By this means beautiful frocks are often obtainable at no more than the ordinary cost of making, where the dressmaker's for much hand embroidery would be almost prohibitive.

Veilings of chiffon are another means of expressing simple lines with an expense befitting the reputation of a great dressmaker. These veilings of chiffon in blending tones may cost a pretty penny, especially if there be a full of chantilly lace between. Most lovely lines of simplicity are achieved by some of these intricately veiled effects, and always and unfailingly the airy breaths of chiffon are substantially weighted at the foot to produce the correct straight and simple fall.

If the aftermath of the comet was not so spectacular as was prophesied, the world of fashion has made up for it with a regular meteoric display of new styles and new colors.

There is always the "knocker" who goes abroad and comes back to say that it is a pity America does not set her own fashions instead of borrowing from across the water. Perhaps in this busy continent the women who do not have leisure to devote to the designing and making of clothes do well to take their pick of the foreign fashions and adopt them.

France seems unable to restrain the desire to burst into a glorious display of colors as soon as the trees blossom. The most popular materials are the thin foulards and chiffons. The old-time surah weave is made up in simple styles. One fetching costume is a porcelain blue, covered with delicate dogwood blossoms. Thin plain collars of ultra shapes are also shown, the low, rolling style in V-front effect which is especially smart with tailored waists and the deep, flange or shadow which is "exactly right" in its shape and fit, being both stunning in appearance and comfortable as well.

A fancy of the season is to wear these collars with Windsor ties in bows or four-in-hand or with the tubular crochets which have taken a new lease of life in most attractive combinations.

Grey Crepe de Chine Gown

Everything points to an active demand for linen and pique collars, both embroidered and plain. Embroidered effects in the orthodox turn-overs are as popular as ever and are especially attractive in pique styles.

New plain collars of ultra shapes are also shown, the low, rolling style in V-front effect which is especially smart with tailored waists and the deep, flange or shadow which is "exactly right" in its shape and fit, being both stunning in appearance and comfortable as well.

FREAK COLORS IN FLOWERS

(By H. S. Adams)

FREAK flowers long have been, and long will be, the bane of the efforts to upset the color laws of nature have left little impress on the horticultural world. Only the black tulip, which has been remembered through the generations, and that is largely because it has been immortalized in the highly entertaining romance of Alexandre Dumas, La Tulipe Noire.

As a matter of fact, freak flowers, in the very nature of things, never have been, and never can be of more than passing, and entirely fictitious, interest. First, last, and always, they are freaks, and that in itself condemns them in the mind of the genuine lover of flowers, who follows Nature instead of trying to evade her laws. More often than not, they are impostors as well as freaks, and accordingly deserving of much less advertisement than they are wont to get.

In a sense they may all be said to be impostors, in that the truth invariably has to be stretched to cover their claims to uniqueness. There was a so-called "black rose" in New England gardens two generations ago. It was called "George IV." and was black only in the sense that it was blacker than any other rose known. In reality it was a very deep red, so dark on the edges of the petals that it seemed almost black or a little say of, though really it was far from black. There have been other "black roses," but none of them have been altogether free from suspicion of some artificial process having been used to deepen the color. It is extremely doubtful if Nature herself ever will produce a rose yet any blacker than the deepest shade of red.

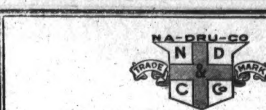
The "black tulip" is often referred to, but what actual evidence is there that it was really black? With all that is known of color shades now, there probably is not a seed or plant catalogued in the hands of growers, that is precisely accurate in color observations. The chances are that the famous "black tulip" was only near-black, before it was lifted it from Haarlem flower and civic history and gave it a romantic fiction setting. La Tulipe Noire, the modern "black tulip," is described as a "glossy black," but there is a saving grace in the clause "the high lights reflecting the deepest maroon." In other words, it is not actually black, and in truth, is much handsomer than if it were. Its price, half a dollar a bulb, is high for tulips, but looks small enough when set against the price of a single "Semper Augustus" brought in the height of the Holland tulip mania of 1904 and 1905, when men actually sold tulip bulbs "short" and could not cover their sales. Tulips run into purple as well as red shades, and no doubt the "black tulip" of Haarlem was the exception of a dark lot of one of these shades. Like the devil, it was not as "black as it is painted."

The so-called "black calla" is no blacker. It is a sort of intense maroon brown that looks black, or rather blackish. Likewise the flowers of the straw berry shrub (*Calceanthus floridus*). Country children of three or more generations have called its dark brown flowers "black." That a true black will ever find its way into the ranks of the "florists" flowers is improbable—and certainly not to be desired.

The "blue rose," which professional growers have been striving for many years, is advertised in some catalogues by a blue that is blue enough in all conscience, but the German discoverers call it "violet blue," and the strongest claims made for it acknowledge a reddish tinge. Unless chemically produced, it is doubtful if there ever will be a really blue rose. The "green rose" exists, it is true, but it is scarcely more than a greenish abortive flower that is hardly worth a second look. In any sense it would better not have been.

The "green carnation," of course, belongs to the class of freak flowers that are out and out "fakes." It has been claimed that it originated in Paris, in 1850, when a young working woman inadvertently plugged into a green fluid the stems of some white pink that she wore as a corsage bouquet. Years before that, however, American country school boys and girls were getting both pink and green results by putting the stem of a white carnation in an ink well and holding and letting capillary attraction do the rest. The "green carnations" that have become a staple for St. Patrick's Day are produced by a similar process. They are less green than greenish, as the color naturally follows the venation of the petals. And it is a most unattractive green.

The general process of artificially coloring cut flowers has been the subject of a great deal of interesting scientific research in France. One scientist has experimented with two hundred coloring matters and operated on nearly six hundred different plants. One of the things determined in this way is the rate of fluid progress through the stem and petals of the flowers. Ad green, it seems, goes up quickly, and blue and brown slowly. It is thought, too, that flowers thus dyed may be of use as models in industrial art, where all sorts of liberties are taken with colors, even



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when the form is exactly followed. Now and then quite curious freaks are developed. The woolly woodwound, for instance, has thick silvery leaves, but if allowed to absorb the proper coloring fluid the leaves become red while the hair is white.

Freak flowers on a living plant may be similarly produced, and in this direction there has been considerable French experimentation. In the case of the living plant there is, of course, nothing to do but to puncture some of the root cells so that the coloring fluid can be drawn up. The cells are punctured with a penknife or pin and in a few days the color change in the flower is noted. Acid colorings go up all right, but basic colorings will not.

Fichol, in 1875, immersed the rosegeranium, forget-me-not, heliotrope, periwinkle, and blue and white pansies, either, to which some ammonia had been added, and changed their colors. While these marvels and blues changed, however, the yellow double buttercups, wall flowers, and marigolds were not altered.

THE SHARK IN COMMERCE

PRODUCTS obtained from the shark are both numerous and valuable. Shark skin furnish a jelly that makes a delicious soup, if one may credit the statements of those affecting the delicacy. There is an excellent market for this jelly wherever Chinese are to be found.

The shark's liver gives a splendid clear oil excellently adapted for the lubrication of the parts of watches,

clocks, and fine guns. This oil is held in some quarters as high esteem as is the oil obtained from porpoises and dogfish liver, long claimed to be the finest animal oil.

Shark skin is of much value. It is of a beautiful burnished grey or bluish color, and at first glance looks like finely grained leather for reason of the tiny prickles plentifully set one way. There are so many of these prickles, quite invisible to the naked eye, that the effect afforded the dried skin is one of rich beauty, a quality that makes it particularly valuable for the manufacture of shagreen. It is employed for many decorative purposes.

Even the bones of sharks are useful. The spine is in constant demand by the manufacturers of curious walking sticks. They pass a thin malacca or steel thread through the polished and round vertebrae, and the result is a cane that sells for a high price. The shark-spine stick is a great favorite in Germany.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1910

Valedictory. This is my last issue of the Free Press. Since giving notice of my intention to devote all my time to my profession the support of the advertisers has fallen off until as one may see the paper is continued at a loss. The reasons for withdrawing from journalistic work are obvious. I was neglecting my own work to carry out what was asked of me when I came into the town. That could never pay in Taber.

Then it was impossible to maintain a sufficient staff of union employees at the prices for printing prevailing here. The office maintained the prices of the Southern Alberta Press Association, and at every turn we were underbid. There is a name for such methods, but as they were approved of by the citizens, no kick can be made.

Some day the Outlaw MAY be issued from this town, but to that time my journalistic efforts here are at an end.

Herbert Lake.

Sir Wilfrid at Edmonton.

Edmonton, Aug. 9.—By the time this reaches the dinner table Sir Wilfrid Laurier will have left Edmonton and will be on his way to Calgary via Wetaskiwin, Lacombe and Red Deer. His march through the "Gateway to the Northland," as Edmonton was pleased to describe herself upon the many street arches, was veritably triumphant.

That he was elated was shown by his later declaration. "I was an optimistic statesman before I reached Edmonton. Since I have arrived here I have become an enthusiastic statesman." And he was able to say this in the seventy-fifth speech he has made on his present tour, so that there must have been exceeding great provocation there. Edmonton had spread itself in its warmth of greeting and its lavish show of decorations. Even the phlegmatic E. M. Macdonald, of Pictou, was moved to enthusiasm and joyfully remarked, "it's the prettiest sight we have seen this side of Winnipeg." Also of last night's meeting when five thousand people crammed themselves into the Thistle rink to hear him, the premier himself observed, "It's the largest audience I have addressed this side of Winnipeg."

The city saw some result from the outlay of decorations. Jasper Avenue was enlivened out of recognition. Streamers waved across it. The route of Sir Wilfrid was lined by stacks of oats and wheat standing like soldiers, and constantly he passed under impromptu and picturesque arches. One at the corner of First Street and Jasper Avenue under which Sir Wilfrid passed on his way to the King Edward Hotel, was exceedingly noticeable. Supported on towers of oats and wheat were the legends, "The Granary of the Empire," "The Gateway to the Northland." Almost every citizen wore a pretty pink badge whose superscription was "A welcome to Laurier." He was not allowed to cogitate idly amid this scene of splendor. From the moment he emerged from the special government car at the C.N.R. station on Monday evening to the time he raised his hat to a large throng at the Strathcona C.P.R. station early this morning he was kept busy making speeches and answering delegations.

Nurses Defend Hospital.

Fort William, Aug. 8.—Unable to withstand a force of laborers who, under direction of the authorities and the assistant city solicitor, were about to tear up the sod of the McKellar General Hospital, on Saturday afternoon, the orderlies sent to the hospital for reinforcements, who promptly turned out in the persons of six captivating and indignant nurses, who, taking their stand where excavators desired to work, stayed there until an injunction temporarily restraining the city from their evil designs was secured from a district court judge. The injunction holds good until Wednesday.

Wreck on C.P.R. east of Medicine Hat.

Medicine Hat, Alta., Aug. 8.—A freight wreck which somewhat disorganized train service, is reported from Cummings, about forty miles east of the "Hat."

One car broke loose and was followed by seven others, the ties being plowed up for a distance of between one-half and one mile as a result.

The wrecking crew from the "Hat" were quickly on the spot, accompanied by steam cranes and other necessary repairing outfit. All the wreckage was quickly removed, with the exception of a huge oil tank weighing some thirty tons. As it was considered impossible to remove this for some days, it was decided to build a temporary track round the obstruction. On this track trains No. 97, 5 and 1 all came along closely following one another, into the "Hat," having suffered a delay of only a few hours. No loss of life or injury is reported.

Bad Fire at Calgary Mill.

Calgary, Aug. 10.—Fire broke out in the mill of the Calgary Milling company to-day at 1.40, and for some time it was feared that both the mill and the small elevator would be destroyed. The losses are estimated at about \$20,000. Most of the damage was done by water while the third floor was badly burned.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Read the by-laws on the last page.

The gas well is making good progress.

Labor Day celebration, September 5th. Big attraction.

The last three days of Campbell and Anderson's big summer sale.

Mrs. Vickery has gone to Wardner, B.C., to visit Mrs. W. W. Douglas.

Lethbridge and Medicine Hat are at last on speaking terms. Telephone connections are completed.

We had some good showers last week end. We'd like more. The towns down the line were similarly favored.

We own and have for sale at right prices more than 30 sections of choice land lying to the southeast of Taber and south of Grassy Lake. Always in the market for good wholesale tracts from owners. Write ATLANTIC-PACIFIC LAND SYNDICATE, head office, Minneapolis, or call main field office, 2nd Floor, Alberta Block, Lethbridge.

Montreal, Aug. 11.—En route home from Lachine, with a supply of dynamite for quarrying purposes, Tom Smith, a Canjhuwaga Indian, called on and proposed marriage to Miss Douglas, of the same tribe. Being rejected he left the house and fell or threw himself purposely against a rock. The resultant explosion blew him to pieces. The scattered remains lay there all night pending a hearing from the coroner.

Lishon, Aug. 8.—Portugal, like Spain, is almost on the verge of open rupture with the vatican, due to friction over the government's censure of the Roman Catholic archbishop of Braga for suppressing a Portuguese Franciscan newspaper without submitting the order to the Portuguese government for approval, and other incidents.

Lone Star Notes

Nearly all harvesting is done in our district. James Nolan reports cutting 20 acres of wheat and using one ball of twine.

John Reason lost a milch cow on Thursday of last week, from eating too much green wheat.

P. Grote and family were down to visit the invalids on Sunday.

A. Noice and Joe Connelly were up to Lethbridge to prove their claims last week.

Mr. Seager will pull his threshing outfit out into the district for two or three days on Thursday. Farmers are stacking their grain together at different points so as to make a day's threshing at a place.

Mr. and Mrs. DeGroat left last week for Michigan to spend the winter.

Paris, Aug. 11.—Baroness Vaughan, the reputed morganatic wife of the late King Leopold, of Belgium, has announced her approaching marriage with Emanuel Durieux, a retired merchant, who it is stated, was her financial advisor. Great surprise is extended at the Baroness marrying so soon after Leopold's death. Despite her fabulous wealth the Baroness has refused to in any way assist her penniless sister.

New Industry for the Hat.

Medicine Hat, Aug. 10.—Mayor Milne and Ald. Fawcett, who went to Winnipeg to arrange the details whereby Medicine Hat is to secure the location here of the Alberta Iron Rolling Mills, have signed an agreement with that company to erect a one hundred thousand dollar plant in the city. A special meeting of the council will be held to-morrow evening to discuss the agreement and a public meeting is called for Friday night, when the details will be submitted to the ratepayers. The mayor and Ald. Fawcett, will be home to-night.



SMITH & WOOD

General Merchants

FULL LINE OF DRY GOODS.

Summer Fabrics in Choice

Designs and Weight.

Boots and Shoes.

General Merchandise.

SMITH & WOOD

TAYLOR AVENUE

TABER

TABER

ANNUAL FAIR

Wednesday,

September 28.

Labor Day Celebration, Monday, September 5.

PRESERVING FRUIT

RASPBERRIES,
A Few Cases for Prompt
Orders.

Free Stone Peaches, Plums,
Cherries, Pears, Water
Melons, Apples.

We have still some Navel Oranges
left. The quality of these is
well known.

The Taber Bakery

LIME JUICE

PINTS, QUARTS,
25c. 50c.

RASPBERRY VINEGAR

Quarts, 35c.

Ginger and Root Beer Extract

Enough for 5 galls., 25c. per bottle

**Alberta Drug & Stationery
Co., Hough St., Taber**

TYPEWRITER SUPPLIES.

Paper,
Carbon Sheets,
Ribbons,
Erasers,
AT
WESTLAKE'S
Jewellery and Stationery Store

NOTICE. TO FARMERS

I am prepared now to do
contracting of any possible
nature.

Plowing, Discing, Breaking,
Harrowing, and Packing.
Steam outfit with all essen-
tials.

On shortest notice, and with
dispatch.

Apply,
W. M. Hipp
or the Free Press Office.

The Churches

ANGLICAN
ST. THEODORE'S CHURCH.—Morning
Prayer, 11 a.m. Sunday School,
3 p.m. Evening Prayer, 7.30 p.m.
Holy Communion, 11 a.m. first Sun-
day in each month and 8.30 a.m. on
third Sunday in the month.

L.D.S.
CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF
LATTER DAY SAINTS.—Sunday
School at 10 a.m. every Sunday.
Sacrament meeting at 2 p.m. Sun-
day evening service at 7.30 p.m.
Primary Association every
Saturday at 3 p.m.

PRESBYTERIAN.
KNOX CHURCH.—Morning Service,
11 a.m. Sunday School, 2.30 p.m.
Evening Service, 7.30 p.m. Prayer
meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m.
BAPTIST.
At Coal City, Morning Service at
11 a.m.
In Cousins' Hall, Taber, Evening
Service at 7.30 p.m.

FOR SALE.—S.W. 1/4 Sec. 6, 10-
16. Fenced. Apply to Wm. Ben-
ner, Taber.

Subscribe to The Free Press

SPAIN IS QUIET CARLISTS ACTIVE.

San Sebastian, Aug. 8.—The gov-
ernment's rigorous measures and the
formal renunciation by the Catholic
junta of the threatened demon-
stration in this city insured com-
parative tranquillity yesterday and a
largely attended bull fight was the
chief incident of the day. From
daylight the streets were patrolled
by cavalry, infantry and gendarmes,
while heavy bodies of troops were
held in readiness in the barracks at
Miramar palace where the queen-
mother and the royal children are in
residence.

Madrid, Aug. 8.—Premier Canale-
jas announced his intention to expose
before parliament the conspiracy
against the government in the north
of Spain. The general impression
here is that the government has
won a signal victory in preventing a
demonstration at San Sebastian
which was sure to have caused blood
shed. The Liberal and Republican
newspapers urge the premier to fol-
low up his advantage.

San Sebastian, Aug. 8.—The Ca-
tholic juntas of the Basque prov-
inces, at a meeting to-day, decided
to wage a broad campaign "in defence
of Catholicism," and use all efforts
to spread the propaganda through-
out Spain. As the first step they
named a general committee to or-
ganize a mammoth manifestation
against the government. Later
they will seek to create militant
juntas in every province.

The Carlist leaders also had a
meeting this afternoon, but behind
closed doors. The suspicion that
the Catholics and Carlists are work-
ing hand in hand has increased the
uneasiness of the authorities.

Cardinal Merry Del Val, the papal
secretary has forwarded to the
president of the junta here the
thanks of the pope and his apos-
tolic benediction.

There were no disorders of any
kind to-day. About half of those
arrested Saturday night, while tak-
ing part in a street demonstration
and shouting "Death to Spain" and
"Long live the pope," were released
to-day. The Basque senators and
deputies have decided to ask for the
release of the others, and to inter-
pellate the government at the open-
ing of the Cortes, protesting against
the arbitrary acts at San Sebastian.

The government, however, will
insist upon the prosecution of the
signers of the insulting protest
directed to it by the Catholics, the
premier thereby hoping to expose
the real cause of the agitation in the
Basque provinces. The Queen
Mother, who is a zealous Catholic,
to-day congratulated Premier Cana-
lejias and the governor on the suc-
cess which attended their efforts to
prevent trouble here on Sunday.

The authorities express the great-
est confidence that the fiasco of the
anti-government manifestation marks
the end of the Carlists and of an
attempt to an insurrection in favor
of the Pretender, but they are
plainly nervous as they fully realize
the blind devotion of the peasant
population which lives in the Basque
provinces who had been told by the
priests and the monks with which
the country swarms, that it was
their religious duty to support the
pope against the Spanish government
in the pending conflict.

Bilbao, Aug. 8.—Six thousand
rifles were seized by the authorities
to-day on board a tug which had
been chartered to go to San Sebas-
tian yesterday before the clerical
leaders abandoned the manifestation.
The local authorities at San Sebas-
tian had held that the Carlists were
planning to take advantage of the
Catholic meeting to start a move-
ment against the government. No
statement, however, is made as to
which party to the conflict chartered
the tug and loaded it with arms.

Paris, August 8.—The Spanish
ambassador to France, Senor Perez
Caballero, declares that the report
that King Alfonso is showing signs
of mental weakness is a malicious
invention of the clerical press.

News, Notes and Comments

**Inspector Dew believes that
Crippen's wife is not dead.**

Quebec, Aug. 8.—Inspector Dew
was expected here to-day from
Toronto, but so far has not appeared
at any of his usual haunts.

There was a disappointed crowd of
curious sightseers, kokak manipu-
lators, reporters, and others, both
also at the court house to-day, and
awaiting an opportunity of seeing and
snapping Crippen on his expected
trip from the jail to the police court.

The authorities do not expect
that the new warrant being brought
by Detective Sergeant Mitchell for
Crippen will complete the proceed-
ings for delivering the prisoner to the
British authorities though it was
at first suggested that the magis-
trate might be asked to com-
mence his proceedings de novo on the
warrant after it has been endorsed
by Judge Angers to permit Mitchell
or Dew taking immediate possession
of Crippen under it.

The order of the acting governor
on the Canadian arrest warrant and
the accompanying requisition of the
home office department is deemed
now all that will be necessary.

Buffalo, Aug. 8.—Inspector Dew,
of Scotland Yard, who came over to
Canada to get Dr. Crippen and his
stenographer, Ethel Levee, an-
nounced it as his opinion to-day that
Crippen's wife was not dead, and
might put in an appearance later.

This statement is taken as an in-
dication of the doubt of the English
authorities of their ability to convict
Crippen of the charge of having
murdered his wife.

London, Aug. 8.—Dr Crippen has
cabled his solicitor, Newton, that he
has made no confession, whatever.

Youngest Town in Northern On- tario Partially Destroyed.

North Bay, Aug. 8.—Cochrane,
252 miles north of this place, the
youngest town in the north, received
its setback yesterday when fire licked
up nineteen business places. Most
of the merchants occupied living
rooms above their stores, and nine-
teen families are homeless, and tents
are being hurried to the scene from
Cobalt to house the unfortunates
until other arrangements can be
made. Shortly after 3 o'clock Sun-
day morning, railwaymen noticed a
blaze in Bradley's real estate office,
and the alarm was at once given by
the blast of engine whistles and by
running from house to house to
arouse the occupants. Fortunately
there was no wind blowing, or the
whole town would have been lost.
As it was, the flames spread with
great rapidity, leaping from one
frame building to another, and the
efforts of the bucket brigade were
directed to keeping the fire confined
to one side of the street. The entire
block, facing upon two streets, was
wiped out, nineteen buildings being
completely destroyed. Efforts were
made to save the stocks and mer-
chandise was piled in great heaps in
the middle of the streets, and much
that escaped the flames was damaged
by mud and handling. Only one
house is left standing in the two
blocks devastated and the sprightly
little town presents a sorry appear-
ance with the big black gash across
the centre, and goods scattered
promiscuously in the streets.



GOVERNMENT OF
THE PROVINCE OF
ALBERTA.

Notice to Steam
Engineers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an exami-
nation will be held by Nathaniel Marshall, a duly
appointed Inspector of Steam Boilers for the
Province of Alberta, at:
Werner, August 24th, Hotel,
Taber, August 25th, Union Hotel,
Grassy Lake, August 26th, Hotel.
At 9 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of giving en-
gineers and apprentices an opportunity of qualifying
for Certificates under the provisions of the Steam
Boilers Act, 1905.
Application forms may be obtained on applica-
tion to the Department or to the above named
inspectors, and must be properly filled out, wit-
nessed, and declared to be true by a Commissioner
or Justice of the Peace, before an examination
can be granted.
JOHN STOCKS,
Deputy Minister.
Department of Public Works,
Edmonton, Alta.

SATURDAY,

August 13th will be

THE LAST DAY

OF

CAMPBELL & ANDERSON'S

BIG SUMMER SALE

Goods will take their final drop for this
week end and they are low enough now.

**Don't Wait Too Long or
You'll Be Too Late.**

Campbell

THE LADIES' AND GENTS'
CLOTHIERS.

AND

Anderson

A Dental Offer Without a Parallel.

Made by Dr. Herbert Lake, of Taber.

The best set of teeth that skill can make, or money
can buy for

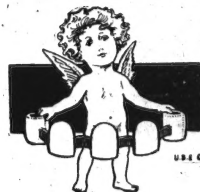
\$12. Twelve Dollars. \$12

There can be no better, for the best of materials, and
the shrewdest skill enter into their composition.

A TWENTIETH CENTURY PLATE OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Fully warranted as to quality, and guaranteed as to fit.

The same plate in Lethbridge would cost \$25,
and in Calgary \$30.



This is the best offer I have been able to make my patients, and I have been scheming for
fifteen years.

The other day in Spokane I was buying dental stock. The dealer made some special prices
for cash, for they need it over there the same as we do here.

I asked him figures (cash) on 100 sets of Twentieth Century Teeth. We wrangled for ten
minutes and at the end of that time I had secured the 100 sets at a figure that makes it possible
for me to sell these plates to the public of my district at the above price and still make a good
living profit.

There are only 100 sets, but they are the choice. Not culls, I pick them as I need them.
The mountings for these plates are in gold-dust or orange rubber. They will be made to FIT,
look natural, and restore the features. My name, reputation, and skill are behind them.

Every plate will be made by myself, and my assistants, under my personal supervision.
I want to start to make them up about the 15th of August, and the first come will be the
first served.

If you cannot get into Taber just now, fill out the coupon at the bottom of this advertisement,
and send it in. Your receipt will be sent you, and your choice of teeth retained.
This is the last offer I can hope to make to you this year.

THE BIG DENTAL OFFICE, TABER.
THE INLAY SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.

Dr. Herbert Lake.

COUPON.

Dr. Lake, Manager, "The Inlay Dentists,"
Taber, Alta.

Dear Sir,

Enclosed please find \$5, for which send me a
receipt, and give me credit on your special offer for a
set of Twentieth Century teeth at \$12 a set. I will be
in your office about the

Signed



Women in Politics

A BEAUTY SPOT ON THE RED RIVER

Nearly six hundred thousand cycles are manufactured in the United Kingdom in the course of a year, and their value is over £10,000,000.

By Law No. 27.

A By Law of the Town of Taber to raise the sum of \$3,500.00 for the purpose of purchasing fire hose, hose waggons and other articles necessary to properly equip the fire brigade of the said Town, and to provide any necessary buildings to house the said articles and conveyances purchased.

WHEREAS it is deemed advisable to purchase all or any of the things mentioned in the preceding paragraph for the more successfully combating the dangers arising from fire within the said Town,

AND WHEREAS it is deemed advisable to raise by way of loan on the credit of the Town of Taber, the said sum of \$3,500.00, which sum shall be secured by the issue of debentures spread over the period of thirty years from the date of this By-Law taking effect, bearing interest at the rate of five per centum annually,

AND WHEREAS the amount of assessable property in the said Town, according to the last revised Assessment Roll, is \$703,420.00,

AND WHEREAS the total amount of existing debt of the said Municipality, outside of debts due for current expenses, is \$70,000.00,

NOW THEREFORE THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF TABER ENACT AS FOLLOWS:—

1. This By Law shall take effect on the first day of October, A.D. 1910.

2. The Mayor and Council of the Town, the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars and may issue debentures of the Town to that amount in sums of not less than one hundred dollars each, so that the number issued shall not in all exceed three thousand five hundred dollars, repayable within thirty years from the date on which this By Law takes effect, with interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, payable annually in such manner that each instalment of principal and interest shall be as nearly as possible equal in each year of the period during which the debentures are to run. During the thirty years next succeeding the date of this By Law coming into effect, an annual rate shall be charged and levied on all rateable property in the Town of Taber, by special rate or otherwise, a sum sufficient to produce the amount annually required for the purpose of payment of principal and interest on the above debentures, levied and collected by statute or by By Laws of the Town.

3. That the said debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the Town of Taber and signed by the Mayor and Secretary-Treasurer, and be payable in Canadian currency at the Eastern Townships Bank at Taber.

4. The votes of the ratepayers for or against this By Law shall be taken at the Council Chamber in the Town of Taber on Friday, the 20th day of August, 1910, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon, Geo. C. Millar of the Town of Taber shall be Returning Officer to take the votes at the said place.

5. The Returning Officer shall, on Friday, the 20th day of August, 1910, at the Council Chamber of the Town, at five o'clock p.m., sum up the number of votes for or against this By Law and declare the result thereof. Done and passed in Council this day of A.D. 1910.

Mayor,
Secretary-Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the above is a true copy of the proposed By-Law to raise the sum of \$3,500.00, which has been introduced and which may be finally passed (in the event of the consent of the ratepayers being obtained thereto) after one month from the 4th day of August 1910, that being the day upon which this notice is first published in the Taber Free Press. And that the votes of the ratepayers will be taken on the proposed By Law on Friday, the 20th day of August, 1910, between the hours of nine a.m. and five p.m. at the Council Chamber in the Town of Taber.

Geo. C. Millar, Secy-Treas.

By Law No. 28.

A By Law of the Town of Taber to raise the sum of \$8,000.00 additional, for the purpose of completing the works mentioned in By Law No. 16, of the Town of Taber, namely the erection and construction of a standpipe, the construction of water mains and hydrants, and to provide for the issue of debentures for the said additional sum of \$8,000.00, and to provide for the assessment and collection of the sum to retire the said debentures.

WHEREAS the works mentioned in By Law No. 16, of the Town of Taber have not been completed.

AND WHEREAS the sum of money raised by debenture under the said By Law No. 16 is insufficient to carry the said works to completion.

AND WHEREAS it is deemed advisable to carry the said works to completion, and in order to do so, to raise by way of loan, on the credit of the Town of Taber the said additional sum of \$8,000.00 which sum shall be secured by the issue of debentures spread over the period of twenty years from the date of this By Law taking effect, bearing interest at the rate of five per centum annually.

AND WHEREAS the total amount of assessable property in the said Town, according to the last revised Assessment Roll, is \$703,420.00.

AND WHEREAS the total amount of the existing debt of the said Municipality, outside of debts due for current expenses, is \$70,000.00.

NOW THEREFORE THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF TABER ENACT AS FOLLOWS:—

1. This By Law shall take effect on the first day of October, A.D. 1910.

2. The Mayor and Council of the said Town may borrow on the credit of the Town, the sum of eight thousand dollars and may issue debentures of the Town to that amount in sums of not less than one hundred (\$100) Dollars each, so that the number issued shall not in all exceed the said sum of eight thousand dollars repayable within twenty years from the date on which this By Law takes effect, with interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, payable annually in such manner that each instalment of principal and interest shall be as nearly as possible equal in each year of the period during which the debentures are to run. During the twenty years next succeeding the date of this By Law coming into effect an annual rate shall be charged and levied on all rateable property in the Town of Taber, by special rate or otherwise, a sum sufficient to produce the amount annually required for the purpose of payment of principal and interest on the above debentures, levied and collected by statute or by By Laws of the Town.

3. That the said debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the Town of Taber and signed by the Mayor and Secretary-Treasurer, and be payable in Canadian currency at the Eastern Townships Bank at Taber.

4. The votes of the Ratepayers for or against this By Law shall be taken at the Council Chamber in the Town of Taber on Friday, the 20th day of August 1910, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon, and Geo. C. Millar of the Town of Taber shall be returning Officer to take the votes at the said place.

5. The Returning Officer shall, on Friday, the 20th day of August, A.D. 1910, at the Council Chamber of the Town, at five o'clock p.m., sum up the number of votes for or against the By Law and declare the result thereof. Done and passed in Council this day of A.D. 1910.

Mayor,
Secretary-Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the above is a true copy of the proposed By Law to raise the sum of \$8,000.00 which has been introduced and which may be finally passed (in the event of the consent of the ratepayers being obtained thereto) after one month from the 4th day of August 1910, that being the day upon which this notice is first published in the Taber Free Press. And that the votes of the ratepayers will be taken on the proposed By Law on Friday, the 20th day of August 1910, between the hours of nine a.m. and five p.m. at the Council Chamber in the Town of Taber.

Geo. C. Millar, Secy-Treas.

JEFF WILL FIGHT NO MORE.

Face Still Paralyzed.

Milwaukee, Aug. 4.—"You can say for me, when you return east that never again will I enter the ring to battle for the world's title, or any other title."

The above remark was made to T. S. Andrews, of this city at Jeffries' home in Los Angeles a few days ago. The remark by Jeff was in answer to many reports that the big fellow was not satisfied with the result of his battle with Johnson and would demand another chance at the title.

Here is another bit of information that has not been given to the public as yet. On July 13, when leaving Los Angeles, Jeffries was still bothered with a numbness on the right side of his face; in fact, the entire side from the eye to the chin was paralyzed.

Jeff's right eye, which was hurt in the second round of the bout at Reno was considerably better, but even at this late day it bothered Jeff when over he turned suddenly and the vision was not perfect. From the above it is evident that when Johnson hit Jeff over the right eye in the second round he injured the optic

nerve severely, and the continued rain of blows to his cheek and jaw afterwards caused a sort of paralysis of the right side of the face. According to the doctor Jeff will be troubled with the feeling for some time, and careful massaging will be necessary to relieve him.

There have been all kinds of rumours since the battle at Reno at the cause of Jeffries' poor showing, etc., but the following statement by Jeff himself after he had recovered from the shock no doubt will be interesting. Regarding the mill, Jeff said to Andrews:

"Up to this time I hardly have known my own mind. I was in a dazed sort of way, a kind of stupor, and could not come out of it. It is all past and gone, and that is what makes me feel so bad. There is no use trying to offer excuses, for people do not care to hear them, but I might as well tell them the truth. I am sorry for my friends who bet on me and lost, but had I known the condition I was in I never would have permitted them to go ahead—I did not realize it until too late to help them.

"Had the fight taken place two weeks earlier I do not think Mr. Johnson would have the crown today. At Rowdianman I was on edge and fit as a man could be, and only waited the tap of the gong. I then had started to ease off in my work, and did not look for any setback up to July 4. However, when the report came that Governor Gillet had ordered it stopped it naturally upset me, and, in fact, all the boys. Then when it finally was shifted to Reno all my plans were knocked out. After locating at Moana Springs I did not feel the same.

"The altitude and water affected me, no doubt, and I am now positive that the altitude had much to do with making me lousy and out of sorts. To add to this I had a severe attack of dysentery a few days before the fight, and that was the real reason I could not box more. It weakened me, but I stopped it the day before the fight, and thought I was alright again. In this I was fooled, for I was not right, although I did not recognize it until in the ring. Still worse was the fact that I was nervous and fretted, which the doctors tell me now was nothing more nor less than a nervous breakdown.

"When I entered the arena my legs appeared heavy and there seemed to be no strength in my arms. It was then I first realized my condition, but I had determined to win at any cost, and felt confident I would. In the first round I felt out the same as Johnson did, but I could not work right. I said to myself that I would be alright in a few rounds and would then sail in and mix matters. When I received the blow on the right eye in the second round the fight was lost for the optic nerve no doubt was injured. The eye began swelling, and I could not see well out of it, but that would not have been so bad but for the fact that I saw two men in front of me all the time, and could not tell where to hit or how to hit, I simply saw double. I told my seconds about it, and they worked on the eye, but could not help it any.

"As the fight progressed it became more apparent to me that I could not win for my inability to judge distance or time my blows showed me only too plainly where the trouble was. I simply fought in a mechanical way and only remember landing one stiff blow. That was in the ninth or tenth round when I reached his jaw with my left and jarred him. Aside from this it all appeared as a dream and I could not recall the fifteenth round when I went down. I was all in, and only feel sorry that I put up such a poor contest.

"I want to say that Johnson, while being champion, and a splendid fighter, is not so good as many imagine. He is not so hard to hit. I had many openings to get him, but simply could not judge the distance and had no strength to back it up. Two weeks before I would have bet my last dollar that I would have beaten him. He won, however, so give him credit. I am through for all time with the ring."

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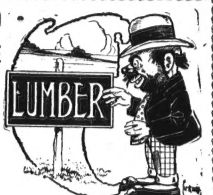
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